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# THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



VOL. VII NO. 76

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1968 (JAUZA 30, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## U.S., HANOI MEET IN 9TH SESSION

### Decide To Continue Talks On Once A Week Schedule

PARIS, June 20, (Reuters).—United States and North Vietnamese delegates to the preliminary peace talks Wednesday faced increasingly evident prospects of protracted and difficult negotiations in their search for means to end the Vietnam war.

The two sides virtually set the seal on drawn-out negotiations at yesterday's ninth full-scale session of the conference with an agreement—at Hanoi's request—to meet in future only once a week.

The decision was reached after the two delegations once more traded harsh accusations that each was escalating the war during the talks, and thus jeopardising the possibilities of progress in the negotiations.

Harriman flew to Washington today for a brief visit, a BBC broadcast monitored in Kabul said.

Diplomatic sources said the Hanoi request for less-frequent meetings underlined North Vietnam's determination to maintain its tough bargaining position at the talks.

Since the negotiations opened six weeks ago, they have been at an impasse on Hanoi's insistence that the first outcome must be an immediate and unconditional cessation of all American bombing of North Vietnam.

The U.S. has equally firmly maintained its position that Hanoi must give clear signs that it will take reciprocal steps to de-escalate the war before the current limited American bombing can be brought to an end.

Faced with this impasse, the U.S. has pressed for less publicised sessions and "secret diplomacy" in hopes the delegates can move on to other major issues of the war. But Hanoi chief delegate Xuan Thuy has so far not agreed to this.

The only sign of a crack in the hard positions maintained by both delegations to date has been shown in extended recesses—yesterday's lasted 40 minutes—during each working session with the delegates mixing for informal conversation.

U.S. officials have expressed hope that these (informal conversations) could lead to some form of private contacts, but there is yet no firm indication that any matters of substance have been discussed away from the conference table.

Xuan Thuy also again rejected U.S. demands for reciprocal restraints to scale down the Vietnam fighting and called once more for an immediate cessation of all American bombing raids against North Vietnam.

U.S. Ambassador Harriman, who had devoted most of his formal statement to an explanation of the U.S. position regarding the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, told reporters he had felt obliged to take the time to rebuke the Hanoi delegation's accusations.

Xuan Thuy told Harriman that "the U.S. has not only continued, but has intensified, its war of aggression against both parts of Vietnam and in particular has made use of weapons of great fire-power to attack the civilian population."

The North Vietnamese delegate said that his country was prepared to move towards peace "but if the U.S. wants to carry on the war the Vietnamese people are determined to defeat its war of aggression."

Harriman said that in reply to Xuan Thuy's accusations he had dealt "in detail with the barbarousness of the indiscriminate attacks and shelling on the city of Saigon" by guerrilla forces.

The U.S. delegate, who warned North Vietnam at the conference one week ago that the Saigon attacks here, repeated his assertions that the indiscriminate nature of the shelling showed that every tactic was being used for terrorist rather than military aims.

## U.S. Foreign Aid Bill Cut By House Of Representatives

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Reuters).—The House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee yesterday slashed the administration's \$2,961 million foreign aid authorisation request by \$397.2 million.

The committee vote, the first congressional action this year on the foreign aid bill, sends the authorisation measure to the house, where bigger economy cuts are expected.

The committee chairman told reporters following his committee's 24 to 9 vote that some economy-minded House members have vowed to try to cut the programme by \$1,000 million or more.

Morgan said the following programmes were cut:  
Development loans for investment capital: the administration requested \$765 million while the committee approved 550 million.

Investment capital support assistance: the administration requested \$595 million the committee approved 475 million.

Technical cooperation and development grants: the administration requested 235 million, the committee approved 200 million.

Military assistance: the administration requested \$420 million the committee approved 396 million.

The \$2,364 million total is slightly above last year's foreign aid funding, which was the lowest appropriation since the programme's inception in 1948.

The actual foreign aid money bill has not yet been cleared by the House Appropriations Committee and

## Sabah Talks Hit Procedural Snag

BANGKOK, June 20, (AFP).—The Philippines-Malaysia talks on the Sabah dispute got stuck on procedural matters yesterday among them Malaysian opposition to the Philippines demand to tape the entire proceedings.

Spokesman for both groups however refused to disclose the other procedural stumbling blocks and limited themselves to stating that the third meeting would be held Friday evening.

The delegations had earlier announced that yesterday's meeting would deal with substantive questions involving clarification of the Philippines claim to the territory of Sabah, East Malaysia.

## House, Senate Committees Meet

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the House met yesterday and discussed matters related to them. The Interior Affairs and Local Administration committee discussed the answers provided by the Kabul Municipality Corporation to its earlier enquiries. The organisation of the Communication Ministry was discussed in the Public Works and Communications Committee.

Mohammad Aman, president of the Industrial Development Bank, appeared before the Social Improvement Committee. The loan of 200,000 sterling from Britain was discussed in the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee.

The Public Health Affairs Committee completed its discussion on the draft law on public health and sent it to the legal and Legislative Affairs Committee.

Articles 85 to 62 of the draft law on the organisation and authority of Judiciary were also discussed and approved by the committee.

The International Affairs Committee and the Agriculture and Livestock Committee discussed matters related to it and The Mines and Industries Committee discussed the Afghan Textile Company.

Representatives of the Ministries of Information and Culture and Education were invited to appear before the Cultural Affairs Committee which discussed the press law and press matters.

In the Senate, the views and amendments proposed by special committee assigned to carefully go through article two of the draft law on municipal elections were rejected. The general elections of the Senate appointed a new committee to carefully and quickly study article two and present its views to the Senate.

The first to seven articles of this draft law were approved. Discussion on article seven continued up to late in the afternoon.

Deputy Minister of Interior Amanullah Mansouri, accompanied by the commander of the police and gendarmarie, Lt. Gen Mohammad Rahim Naseri, and the director of the passport department in the ministry appeared before the legal and Legislative committee of the Senate and answered questions on impoverished tourists coming to Afghanistan.

## Rao Predicts Self-Sufficiency In Food By End Of 3rd Plan

By A Staff Writer

"Afghanistan will be able to meet its food requirements by the end of the Third Five Year Development Plan," Dr. K.L. Rao, the Indian minister of irrigation and power, told a press conference yesterday.

Dr. Rao, during his 10 day stay in Afghanistan, visited several important power and agricultural projects. He said that Afghanistan is an extremely rich country from the point of view of agriculture and power.

Dr. Rao, visited the Helmand Valley, the Nangarhar Valley, the Sardeh Dam and some other agricultural projects. He said that there were "challenging and interesting problems" for agriculture in Afghanistan but that they were all solvable.

## Polls See Gains For Gaullists In Coming Elections

PARIS, June 20, (AFP).—Gains for the Gaullists and losses for the left—this was the trend among French voters as reported by two distinct opinion polls, Wednesday, four days before the general elections of next Sunday.

Changes were slight in comparison to the results of the last elections in March 1967 which sent a slim Gaullist majority to parliament. But the biggest percentage shift was an upward one for Gaullists.

The Communist Party, the moderate left and the centre had all lost ground, the two polls reported.

In the opposition, only the far left as represented principally by the Unified Socialist Party (PSU) of Pierre Mendes-France showed gains.

The French Society for Studies and Polls (SOFRES), as cited by the independent conservative newspaper Le Figaro, reported polling a representative national sample of 1,315 persons last Wednesday and Thursday.

Another private group, the French Public Opinion Institute (IFOP), questioned 2,249 voters on Saturday and Sunday and published the results in the mass circulation daily France-Soir.

Gaullists won 37.8 per cent of the popular vote in the first round of voting in 1967. The SOFRES's picture of Gaullist strength as the June 23 first round approached was 39.5 per cent (up 1.7 points), and IFOP scored Gaullists at 40.5 (up 2.7).

## Police Question Mexican On Kennedy Assassination Plot

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico, June 20, (Reuters).—Police yesterday questioned a 17-year-old Mexican-American who claimed to have prior knowledge of a plot to assassinate Sen. Robert Kennedy and to have met Sirhan Sirhan his alleged murderer.

The police spokesman said a local police psychiatrist had questioned the youth, Crispin Cuvel Gonzalez, and had submitted preliminary report that he believed he was "mentally unstable."

The police spokesman said youth had been interrogated by agents of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as well as by the Mexican police.

A police spokesman told Reuters in this northern Mexico city

## Council Approves Safeguard Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, June 20, (AFP).—The UN Security Council last night approved a resolution submitted jointly by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain to safeguard signatories of the nonproliferation pact against nuclear threats or aggression.

The motion, carried by 10 yes against five abstentions, calls for immediate intervention by the Council and especially its nuclear-armed members in the event of atomic threats to countries covered by the treaty.

In submitting the resolution, the U.S. USSR and Britain solemnly pledged to lend their nuclear might to the peacekeeping role.

French delegate Armand Berard explained his country's position as the sole nuclear abstainer by saying that the only solution to the atomic menace lay in dismantling atomic weapons.

The rivers in the country are the biggest advantage, he said. "You can turn a river in any direction you want, and make best use of its power."

In the way of comparison he said that India's biggest irrigation problem was that of water storage. "The water during monsoon rainfalls have to be stored and saved for irrigation," he added.

Dr. Rao said he was especially impressed by the "Karis" conduit system. He said it was unusually well constructed and are extremely useful in utilising subterranean waters for agriculture.

Afghanistan is extremely rich especially in the north, the eastern parts are average in terms of agriculture and irrigation," he said. "The southern parts have difficulties but the problems are not insurmountable and can easily be overcome, he said.

Referring to hydro electric power, he said Afghanistan was in a very fortunate position. "But Afghanistan also has the potential for coal power. In and around the coal mines power stations can be built," he added.

Dr. Rao said that he "learned a lot" from his 10 day visit to Afghanistan. He wished his visit could have been longer.

He said he discussed matters related to cooperation between Afghanistan and India on power and irrigation during his stay.

When asked about the projects for agriculture and irrigation in Afghanistan, Dr. Rao who is an engineer and has thought a college in England for some years, fully agreed with the government's policy of undertaking small projects.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—In accordance with a presentation made by the Ministry of Information and Culture and a decision of the Attorney General's office, the weekly Sholai Jawid, (Eternal Flame) has been banned due to violating articles 31, 32, and 33 of the Press Law.

According to another report, Mohammad Aref Hanifi, the editor of Sadai Awam, (Public Voice) another weekly has resigned from his post and according to article seven of the Press Law its publication is postponed.

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—Dr. K.L. Rao, Indian minister of power and irrigation, met Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in the Prime Ministry building yesterday afternoon. The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, and the Ambassador of India in Kabul, Ashok Mehta, were present.

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Pakistan in Kabul, Hakim Hasan, paid a courtesy call on the President of the House, Dr. Abdul Zaher, and on Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee yesterday.

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the Soviet Union, Constantine Alexandrov, who went to Moscow to participate in the preparations for the visit of Their Majesties to the USSR returned to Kabul yesterday.

## UK Plans Direct Intervention In Nigerian Conflict

LONDON, June 20, (AFP).—The British government decided yesterday to intervene directly in the Nigeria-Biafra civil war apparently with the aim of getting a peaceful settlement to the conflict which has been raging for more than a year.

The government announced that Lord Shepherd, minister of state for Commonwealth affairs would leave London this evening for Lagos.

There he would meet with Nigerian Federal head of state Lt. Gen. Yakubu Gowon and personally deliver a letter from British Premier Harold Wilson.

This is a reply to a letter from Gen. Gowon which was delivered to Wilson by chief Anthony Enahoro on June 12.

Lord Shepherd has been conducting unofficial negotiations in London with the representatives of Nigeria and Biafra for the last two weeks.

Before leaving last night he was to have a meeting with Sir Louis Mbanefo, a former world court judge who is the top Biafran negotiator.

The British minister has already discussed the central question of ceasefire with Sir Louis.

This issue was one of the reasons for the break down of the peace talks in Kampala last month.

There the Federal authorities demanded that Biafra renounce its secession before accepting the ceasefire. Biafra on the other hand asked for a ceasefire with no political conditions attached.

Reports here suggest that a temporary ceasefire might be organised. This would give the international Red Cross the opportunity to get food and medical equipment to Biafra.

KABUL, June 20, (Bakhtar).—Mir Wais, construction engineer in the Ministry of Public Health who went to Moscow to participate in the 21 day seminar on city construction organised under the auspices of the World Health Organisation returned to Kabul yesterday. Representatives of 16 countries participated.

Mohammad Yasin and Aziz Ahmad officials of the Public Works Ministry who went to Soviet Union six and a half years ago under Soviet scholarships to study automotive repair returned to Kabul yesterday.

Ali Mohammad Barialai, an official of the Ministry of Information and Culture left Kabul for India yesterday to study journalism under an Indian government fellowship programme.

## McCarthy Wins New York State Primary Vote

NEW YORK, June 20, (Reuters).—Sen. Eugene McCarthy's uphill fight for the democratic presidential nomination received a psychological boost yesterday as McCarthy forces triumphed in New York state primary election.

McCarthy supporters captured over half the 123 delegate seats to stake for the democratic national convention in August at which the party's presidential candidate will be chosen.

And the pro-McCarthy candidate in a three-way race for the democratic senate nomination scored an upset win over a supporter of Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and the candidate who was the personal choice of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Unlike the primaries in California and several other states, the names of the presidential candidates themselves were not on the ballot.

After the success of the McCarthy state, McCarthy commented, it's going to be very difficult for party leaders in New York to read the results and not tremble.

Vice-President Humphrey, a strong favourite to win the democratic nomination, played down the vote in New York.

The Vice-President has done no recent campaigning here and also ordered a pause in campaigning on his behalf after Kennedy's assassination.

## Leukemia Cells May Be Secret To Eternal Life

HONEY HARBOUR, Ontario, June 20, (AFP).—The Leukemia cell has the "secret of eternal youth", a leading American cancer researcher said here.

Dr. Charlotte Friend of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York told the Canadian Cancer Research Conference that the cell possesses the secret because it never grows old and dies like normal cells—it just keeps on dividing.

The means, she said, for body cells "normalcy means death and malignancy means perpetual life."

Dr. Friend discovered in 1956 a leukemia virus in a mouse. These cells have lived for three years, she said. She said that if leukemia cells are governed by the same machinery as normal cells, then there may be a way to transform the leukemia cells into normal cells which grow older.

"If such were the case, maturation would eventually lead to death and equilibrium would once again be established," said Dr. Friend.

Under certain conditions, the doctor said, leukemia cells try to change. If transformation were successful the cells would grow old and die.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

With mere good intentions, hell is proverbially paved.

William James

### Defence Promises

The promise to the UN Security Council by the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom that they will immediately aid any non-nuclear state against which nuclear aggression is committed or threatened has been made in order to dispose of the last remaining objections non-nuclear nations might have about their security if they sign the instruments of ratification of the recently commended Non-proliferation Treaty.

If a large enough number of non-nuclear nations refuse to sign it they could prevent the approved UN resolution on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons from becoming a legal fact. If the number of signatories is less than 45, the resolution would become an ordinary document rather than an internationally binding treaty.

While we appreciate the assurances the three powers have given there are certain questions, we feel, that still have to be answered. The three powers have told the Security Council that "when nuclear aggression is committed or threatened" against a non-nuclear state they will immediately come to her aid.

This sounds good in theory but we ask, where, in practice, are the legal channels through which such aid can be given? Secondly, who will determine when aggression is being committed—the non-nuclear state or the three big powers?

Moreover, the three nuclear powers themselves do not agree on the interpretation or the meaning of "aggression". How will they then

agree on when aggression is committed against a nation? This is the case in the Middle East. If there was a consensus about who the aggressor was and what aggression was committed no doubt this problem would have been long since solved.

Thus, to meet the future requirements of international law that will demand an exact definition of aggression, the United Nations must take immediate steps to promulgate an internationally acceptable meaning of aggression or it will be well nigh impossible to expect concerted efforts by all these three powers when nations are threatened by nuclear warfare.

Even the "threat" is vague and in need of definition. When is threat considered a threat? Is it a military or a political one? What is the difference between a threat and serious threat. And where do you draw the line that tells when a nation is being threatened and when it is not?

It is also possible that the present international understanding and good-will may not always prevail. What happens if some non-nuclear states are threatened by one of the signatories themselves? Will that mean that a third world war will have to be fought to prevent a threat of nuclear attack against a non-nuclear nation?

While we are absolutely sure that the motives of the three powers in offering these promises are sincere we feel that all the questions in such a highly important international document should be answered.

### Search For A Seat In Britain

Until very recently most people were ignorant of the process whereby the British political parties choose their parliamentary candidates—whom they then present to the people at general elections. The electorate has been content to vote for the party standard-bearers without inquiring too closely into how or why they were chosen.

Over the years the decline in status of the individual members of Parliament and the rise in importance of the parties has meant the disappearance of the "independent MP," and with it the old concern for personalities rather than for party labels.

Things, however, are changing. A series of newspaper articles, a book or two (candidate selection has become a popular research topic for those seeking a second degree in politics), and the publicity given to the attempts by some of the Conservative MPs who lost seat at the last two elections to return to Westminster, have combined to draw attention to the whole matter of candidate selection.

If the literature of politics is vast and generally concerned with the dilemmas of power the failure of ambition, or, more recently, the sexual peccadilloes of politicians, a new sub-species has emerged. Books, including novels, are being written not about the agonies of election but of selection. Light-hearted or serious, they describe the trials of would-be candidates appearing before the Labour or Conservative selection committees of constituency parties in a bid to convince them of their suitability for Parliament.

To know what all the fuss is about one must remember that the majority of British MPs enjoy long political careers without ever having been defeated at the polls. The nature of British politics, with the two great parties divided class lines and the middle and working classes tending to live in different voting districts, means that two out of three

seats where there is no clear social pattern and no one dominant class and where the electorate's political allegiance therefore changes with the waxing and waning of party fortunes.

The object of the game is to be selected for a "safe" seat with security of tenure. To settle for anything less is to find oneself in the frontline at elections, running the risk of defeat and banishment into the political wilderness.

If a party suffers a major defeat as the Conservative Party did in the elections of 1964 and 1966, then it will have lost the vulnerable third of its parliamentary membership. The defeated candidates will attempt to make their way back into Parliament not by standing for re-election in their former vulnerable seats, but by succeeding other MPs who, for reasons of age, are retiring from the safer seats. It is not so much a question of stepping into "dead men's shoes"—such by-elections are comparatively infrequent—but into "old men's slippers."

This new interest in the processes of candidate selection has brought with it complaints that what goes on is undemocratic, that the choice is made by a small group of self-appointed men who meet in secret and are not obliged to give reasons for their choice.

A seat with electorate of 65,000, of whom 30,000 vote Conservative in a general election, will have its Conservative candidate chosen for it by a handful of party supporters, whose choice the majority can then confirm but not influence.

While it is still true that anyone with £150 can stand for Parliament the exercise for an Independent is doomed to failure. To be elected to Parliament in Britain today it is necessary to join a political party, preferably one of the two major ones. Apart from complaints that the se-

lection procedure is undemocratic, there are other less fundamental criticisms to be heard. The candidate-to-be has to keep himself at the ready, suitcase packed, for the summons (that may never come) to attend a selection conference. His name will be on the party's list of approved candidates, and it will be sent, at his bidding, to those seats where a vacancy seems likely.

When a summons does he must be prepared to subject himself to a trial of speech-making. His wife, who will accompany him, will be scrutinised and together they must compete for selection against a number of people whom they will probably know well.

One very real peril lies in the prejudices of the selectors. The Labour and Conservative Parties are basically coalitions that comprise a wide range of opinions and attitudes. Selection is thus a minefield through which the aspirants must tread carefully, prodding the ground gingerly before committing their whole weight.

In the Labour Party different interests actually sponsor their own favourites: the mineworkers, the Cooperatives and the left-wing, compete with one another. With Conservatives the pressures are more subtle, the interests less obvious. In the case of both parties, the paid party members—the agent, and possibly the constituency officers—represent the "official" party views. The extent to which their views are accepted the rank and file is of paramount importance, and a good speech by a would-be candidate on the final night can make all the difference.

It is almost impossible to forecast which candidate will be selected. The most experienced Conservatives who lost their seats at the last elections have signally failed to persuade other constituencies to adopt them. Peter Thorneycroft, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was obliged to go the House of Lords instead of the Commons.

(Continued On Page 4)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an article by Alam Shahi on Afghan court procedures. It said one of the chief complaints about the execution of justice by our competent courts is the undue waste of time by all parties concerned including the judges.

The usual practice for a man making a case against another is to build up his case in writing. Then this is handed over to the other party so that he may write his defence.

From this point on anything may happen. Days are lost because neither side knows exactly what his obligations are? When should he be present at the court and when will he be expected to make another statement or answer a question etc.

The article said other countries have solved this problem. All the court procedures should be filed and decisions announced to both parties in a dispute or a case. Both sides must know exactly when they should be present at the court and why. It is important for the court to keep its promise and hold a session if it informs the interested parties in advance.

The paper carried an editorial on the importance of bank savings. Commenting on the lottery prizes given by the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank to savings account holders the paper said this is an excellent way of encouraging savings.

Everyone, no matter what he earns, must make a point of saving a few Afghanis every month. This, in addition to automatically regulating his personal budget and establishing a balance between his incomes and expenditures, will also make it possible for him to draw on these savings during a rainy day.

You never know when you are going to need some money. If you have a savings account you can always be sure of having something to draw upon, it said.

The editorial also urged the banks to advertise and encourage people to open saving accounts and students to get into the habit of saving part of the pocket money they receive from their parents.

Today's *Israh* carries an editorial on the meteorological services in Afghanistan. The administrative council of the United Nations Development Programme has approved the financing of a new project for Afghanistan with the aim of improving and coordinating the activities of various stations throughout the country.

The editorial gave the background one-half by desertions, the newspaper

of the expanded meteorological service in Afghanistan. The most important achievement of the Afghan Department of Meteorology is the considerable number of people who have been trained in various fields concerning meteorology.

The department at present is capable of forecasting weather. The present United Nations interest to

help promote meteorological services in the country will make it possible for the department to extend its services not only for air navigation but also for agriculture and irrigation. One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper asked the government to build low priced houses and sell them to government officials on instalment.

Referring to figures published by the Peoples Liberation Army command in its latest communique, the newspaper estimated at 100,000 the number of Americans killed, wounded or captured from the beginning of February to the end of May. It estimated the number of South Vietnamese put out of action at 190,000.

The newspaper said the "disintegration" of the South Vietnamese army affected 100,000 men.

On the U.S. side, the average monthly losses since the start of the Tet offensive were 25,000 men. Those troops hardest-hit were the crack units: marines, paratroops, etc.

"Most of these losses," the newspaper said, "were registered either in the interior or surrounding towns and bases following Peoples Liberation Army attacks."

The newspaper put losses in equipment at 3,850 aircraft and helicopters, 7,500 vehicles including 4,000 tanks, and 470 boats.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller Tuesday counselled Americans in a full page advertisement in the *New York Times* to "learn from Vietnam" or be doomed to repeat it, "and said that the Paris peace talks would give the U.S. time to right 'errors' in its pursuit of its objectives in Vietnam."

The advertisement, taken by a "Rockefeller for president" group, took the form of an open letter from the New York Governor, contender for the Republican presidential nomination.

The letter says: "We talk of Vietnam as we once talked of Korea. I say, learn from Vietnam or be doomed to repeat it. We were preoccupied with the changing premiers and presidents in Saigon. We were wrong. It was in the village and countryside where government failed. Now peace talks give us a time to right these errors."

The newspaper in a long article on the U.S. military situation in the south added that over the same period the South Vietnamese government had lost one-third of its troops.

But this figure was increased to one-half by desertions, the newspaper

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### World Scientists Review Current Physics

"Never before has the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, and I would even say the Agency, attempted to convene a meeting between so many outstanding scientists to assess the situation in a whole scientific discipline of basic importance.

For atomic energy for the promotion of which the International Atomic Energy Agency was formed in 1956."

This statement was made by the Agency's Director General, Dr. Sigvard Elklund, when opening the International Symposium on Contemporary Physics in Trieste on Friday, June 7. "We are living," continued Dr. Elklund "in a time when science opens endless horizons. The new vistas may bring us well-being or destruction—this is a dilemma inherent in most human activities."

Science is by its very nature international for truth knows no international boundaries. We in the International Atomic Energy Agency are utilising the international character of science to help us achieve our ultimate aims: to the peace of the world. But with the wise fathers of the Agency I also believe that the organisation can be of service to science."

Professor Abdus Salam, director of the Centre, outlined the purpose of the Symposium. "The intention," he said "is to review the whole spectrum of modern theoretical physics, to share the insights of different disciplines and to acquire, if possible, a deep sense of the scope and unifying nature of the subject."

"We are all aware of the dangers of specialisation and the narrowness which has become the lot of physics and indeed of most science in the recent past. I have often looked with envy at periods in physics, even 25 years ago, when most of those whom we admire could move from one discipline to another

with remarkable facility, cross-fertilising each."

"As time has gone on this breed of men has become more and more scarce. We felt that the time had come when one should consciously broaden our horizons spending effort and time over it."

The International Centre for Theoretical Physics was set up in 1964 by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with the generous assistance of the government of Italy and the city and region of Trieste, "to foster, through training and research, the advancement of theoretical physics, with special regard to the needs of the developing countries."

Substantial assistance has been granted by UNESCO and the Ford Foundation. Of particular importance in this context is the scheme of associateships, by which talented physicists from developing countries may visit the centre for regular periods of several months a year, while continuing to spend the remainder of their time in their own countries.

220-250 leading scientists from some 45 countries are taking part in the Symposium which was to close yesterday 29 June. During three weeks a thorough review was to be made of the whole range of contemporary physics, including biophysics, theory of matter, low energy, high energy and particle physics, astrophysics, plasma physics, general relativity and cosmology, etc.

Evening lectures of particular interest were to be given under the general title "From a Life of Physics" by some outstanding scientists, including five Nobel Prize winners (marked with an asterisk). They are M.A. Bethe (USA), P.A.M. Dirac (UK), W. Heisenberg (Federal Republic of Germany), O. Klein (Sweden), N. Mott (UK), V. Weisskopf (USA) and E.P. Wigner (USA). The other Nobel Laureates partici-

pating in the Symposium are: F.C. Crick (UK), F.H.D. Jenson (Federal Republic of Germany), T.D. Lee (USA) and J. Schwinger (USA).

The new premises of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics were dedicated on Sunday, June 9. Roberto Ducci, Ambassador for Italy to Austria and Resident Representative to the IAEA, on behalf of his Government, cut the ribbon to open the building and presented a golden key to Dr. Sigvard Elklund.

In accepting the golden key Ambassador Ducci, Dr. Elklund expressed the thanks of the IAEA to the Italian government, the Region and all organisations which had assisted in providing the new home for the Centre. Since its creation in 1964 the aims of the Centre had been fourfold:

- To train young physicists, especially from developing countries, for research;
- To help in fostering the growth of advanced studies of theoretical physics, especially in developing countries;
- To conduct original research; and
- To provide an international forum for personal contacts between theoretical physicists from countries at all stages of development.

The quality of the research work performed had been recognised in the scientific world, and the late Professor Robert Oppenheimer once wrote that "there has seldom been a case of a scientific institution developing so successfully in such a short time."

That fact that about 400 publications had been issued spoke for itself. This success would not have been possible had there not been such good cooperation between the Italian authorities and the Agency and had there not

(Continued On Page 4)

### US Tax Surcharge Bill To Get Final Vote

The Johnson administration's tax increase bill, battered by almost a year of violent congressional debate, is due for a final vote in the house of representatives Thursday.

Congressman Wilbur D. Mills (Democrat, Arkansas), once its leading opponent but now the bill's floor manager, confidently predicts it will pass.

The legislation, which President Johnson says is vital for a stable economy would have to go to the senate for final passage before being sent to the White House to be signed.

Most congressmen agree the major test will be in the House of Representatives.

Democratic liberals are balking at a \$1,000 million federal spending reduction which is attached to Presi-

dent Johnson's proposed 10 per cent surcharge on personal and corporate income by an earlier senate vote.

Mills, the influential chairman of the tax-writing house ways and means committee, rarely loses a bill.

He will need a 218-vote majority in the 434-member house if all congressmen are present and voting. Some 247 members are democrats, the balance minority Republicans.

The liberal democrats, about 150, have been reluctant to vote for a big spending reduction. They claim this could wreck would be programmes designed to ease big city ghettos.

Moreover, all those members face reelection this year and it is almost automatic in American politics not

to raise taxes if a congressman wants to survive politically.

Both the administration and Mills, an unusual alliance in view of their turbulent fight over the tax issue, are now exerting great pressure on congress to pass the bill.

President Johnson, long opposed to a big spending cut, has promised to sign the bill to forestall what he sees as a financial disaster if the economy continues to be plagued by inflation.

Although house leaders agree the bill will probably be carried by a close majority, other congressional observers still not sure.

House republicans have refused so far to commit themselves. Most big business firms support the tax in as a big step towards curbing rising prices and interest rates,



# Student Special

## Who Was Abraham Lincoln? What Did He Do For USA? His Ideas On Democracy

Abraham Lincoln was born on a farm in Kentucky, America, on February 12th, 1809. There are many stories about his parents. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish fact from fancy. Abraham's father, Thomas Lincoln, made a precarious living by farming and by working, from time to time, as a carpenter. When Lincoln was only nine years old, his mother died and

his father married a widow, by the name of Sarah Bush Johnson. The standard of living of the family improved with her arrival, although it was still 'poor.'

Lincoln probably had no more than a year's formal education, but in that time he managed to learn the basic necessities of reading, writing and arithmetic.

During his late teens and early twenties, Abraham had a variety of jobs, some of which involved him in journeys by boat to New Orleans.

From his early twenties, Lincoln was opposed to the idea of slavery. He went to live in New Salem, was elected to the legislature (1832) and volunteered for service in the Black Hawk War.

Between 1849, Lincoln served a term of office in Congress, but he was not very successful. Then, in 1849, he was offered the governorship of Oregon. He thought of refusing, but his wife persuaded him to accept.

It was in 1854 that he delivered the speech that made him famous. It was on the subject of slavery, and he made it at Peoria on October 16th. He stated his case clearly. He wanted to check the spread of slavery but he realised the problems and did not wish to do so suddenly.

Lincoln was now beginning to rise in the political world. In 1859, he was adopted as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and in 1860 he became the 16th President of the United States.

The Gettysburg Address is famous, particularly the conclusion, in which Abraham Lincoln said, "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The 'dead' Lincoln was referring to the men who died in the American Civil War. This war was originally provoked by the question of slavery. Certain people wanted to compromise on the freeing of slaves and this was put on Lincoln, but the suggestions were rejected.

The real trouble began when South Carolina broke away from the Union (the United States) and other states followed its example. In the eyes of Lincoln, this was treason.

As a result, in 1861 war broke out between the Confederate in 1861 in the south and the Federal Government in the north.

(Continued On Page 4)

### The Lion In Love

A lion fell in love with a beautiful girl. He asked to marry her. Her father and mother did not like the thought. But they didn't want the lion to be angry.

"We are honoured," they said. "But our daughter is young and tender."

"What can I do?" asked the lion. "I love your daughter very much. I will be gentle with her. I will never hurt her."

"You are a fine lion," the father and mother said. "But if you hurt our daughter we will be unhappy. Please cut your claws and pull your teeth. Then we will listen to your offer."

The lion was very much in love. He cut his claws. A friend pulled his big teeth. And one day he came again to the girl's home to see the father and mother. But they looked at him and laughed.

"You look very funny," they said. "We aren't afraid of you now. Go away. Our daughter isn't going to marry you. She is never going to be your wife. We never want to see you again. Goodbye." Then they closed the door and the lion didn't see the girl again.

1. thought

2. honoured

3. gentle

4. claw

5. offer

احترام کرده

دلسوز

چنگال

پیشنهاد

3. goat

4. cave

5. tracks

فکر

پیغام

وصیت نامه

بز

غار

پل پای

## Elizabeth Joins Hospital As Nurse For 6 Months



Her father helped her to try to break the ban, calling with her at many hospitals and on distinguished members of the profession. But everywhere they went hands were held up in horror—"A woman as a doctor! Never!" This made Elizabeth still more determined.



Eventually she persuaded the Middlesex Hospital, London, to let her tour the wards with the doctors for six months as a "nurse", picking up elementary medical knowledge. She had won the first round of her fight, though the hospital refused to accept her officially as a student.



Before the six months were out Elizabeth was helping in the theatre when the surgeons were operating, for her dedication to the work had won her great respect. Indeed, she soon found herself accepted on level terms with men students and young doctors.



At last she was accepted as a student and worked her way through the laboratory and the dissecting room. She did well, earning certificates of honour in examinations. She knew now that she was on her way to winning for women the right to practice medicine.

### The Turtle And The Birds

A turtle wanted to go to a new home.

"Friend eagle", he said, "please carry me to my new home."

"What will you give me?" asked the eagle.

"Something very good," said the turtle.

"All right," said the eagle. "Here we go."

Soon they met a crow. It said to the eagle, "A turtle is good food."

"The shell is like a stone," said the eagle.

"The rocks on the ground will break it," said the crow.

The eagle was hungry so he dropped the unhappy turtle. The two birds had a good dinner.

1. turtle

2. eagle

3. crow

4. shell

1. to break

2. ban

3. calling with her

4. distinguished

5. profession

6. hands were held up in horror

7. determined

8. eventually

9. persuaded

10. wards

11. picking up

12. elementary

13. first round

14. though

15. refused

16. to accept

17. surgeons

18. dedication

19. level terms

20. dissecting

شکستادن

مانع

همراهی کردن

عالیقدر

مسلک

متعجب

مطمئن

بالاخره

قانع ساخته شد

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ابتدایی

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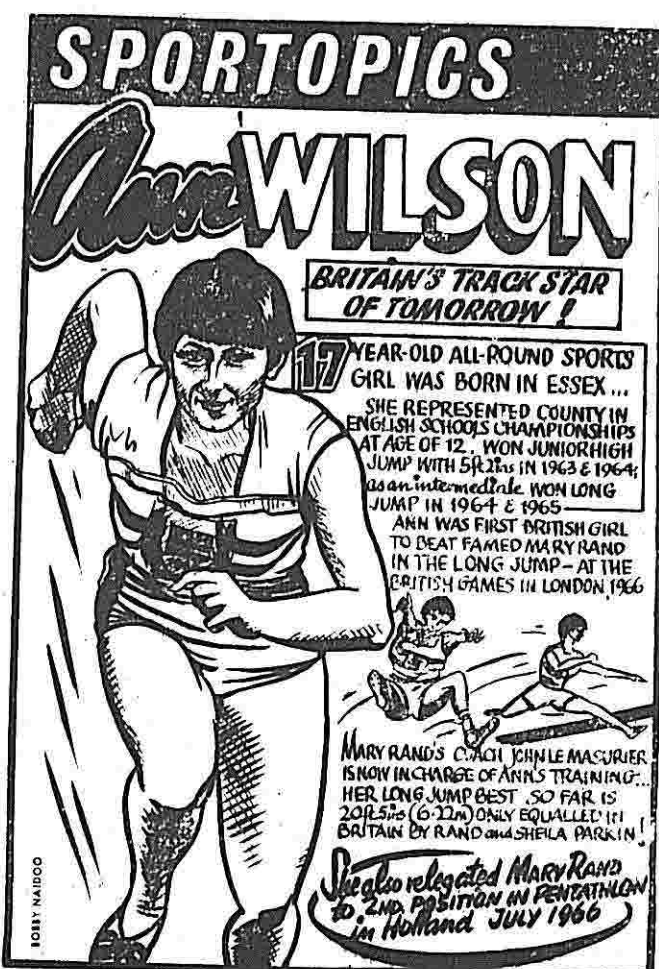
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جراحان

وقف

سویه مساوی

تسلیم



## The Lion, The Fox And The Donkey's Brain

The lion and the fox went hunting together. But they didn't find any animals.

"I am tired," said the fox. "Let's sit down under this tree and talk."

"You're wise," said the lion. "It's hot in the sun. What shall we talk about?"

"Well," said the fox. "I'm hungry. Let's have some fun. Ask one of the birds to tell the donkey to come here. Tell him we want to have a conference."

The donkey was happy and came quickly. But the lion fell on him and then said to the fox, "Here is our dinner for today. But first I will sleep. Don't touch our food." Then the lion went away.

The fox waited but was hungry. He took out the brains of the donkey and ate them. When the lion returned he was angry and said, "What have you done with the brains?"

"Brains, my king," said the fox. "It had none or it wouldn't have fallen into your trap."

The lion once sent a message to the other animals. "I'm dying," he said. "Come and hear my will." The animals came, one by one. A goat went into the lion's cave and was there a long time. A sheep came, and a calf. Then the lion came to the mouth of his cave.

The fox was there and saw him. "Why are you out here?" asked the lion. "Why don't you come in to see me? I am very sick."

"Excuse me," said the fox, "but I see a lot of animal tracks here. All are going into your cave. None are coming out. I am going to stay in the open air. It's easy to make a bad mistake. It's sometimes difficult to correct one."

1. message

2. will

3. goat

4. cave

5. tracks

2. wise

3. conference

4. brains

5. trap

شکار

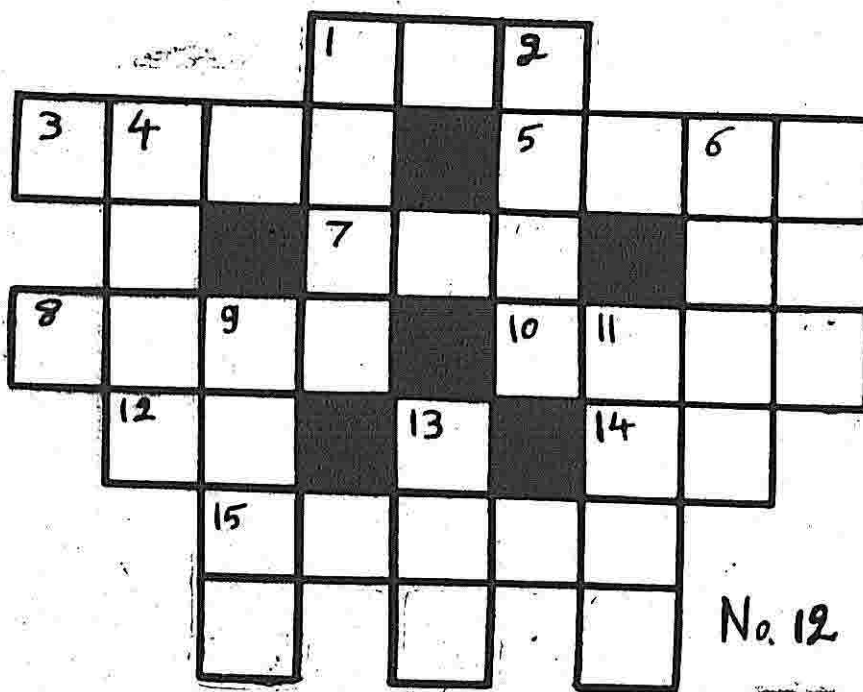
دانا

کنفرانس

مغزها

تک

## NEW CROSSWORD PUZZLE



No. 12

PUZZLE NO. 12

ACROSS

1. A small spot.

3. Pleasing and agreeable.

5. A beautiful flower.

7. What you do with your eyes.

8. To prepare food over a stove.

10. What you see with.

12. Notary public (abbreviation).

14. Advertisement (abbreviation).

15. Performer on stage.

DOWN

1. A writing table.

2. Large woody platform.

4. A useful metal.

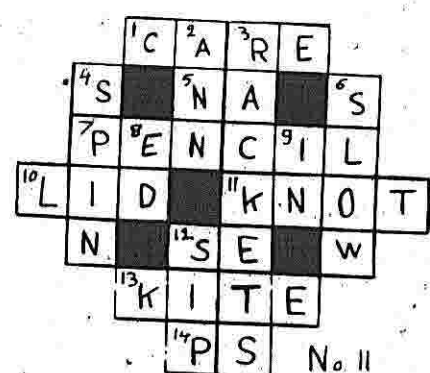
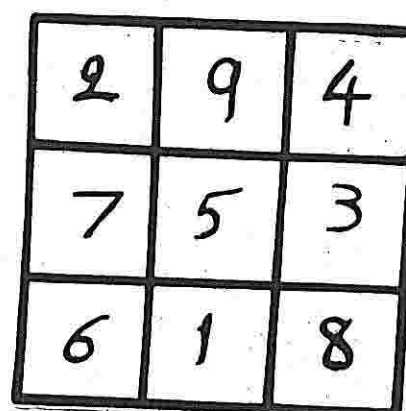
6. Vehicle used on snow.

9. A precious stone.

11. Three feet in this.

13. Consumed.

## Solution To Last Week's Puzzles



### Proverbs

1. Better to be alone than in bad company.  
2. Forgive and forget.  
3. If the cap fits wear it.  
4. Laugh and the world laughs with you. Weep and you weep alone.  
5. It is never too late to learn.  
6. Man proposes, God disposes.  
7. No rose is without thorns.  
8. One swallow does not make a summer.  
9. A life without a friend is death without a witness.  
10. Spare when you are young and spend when you are old.

Selected By Wasima Mayar, Rabia Balkhi High School.

### Mullah's Ring

One day Mullah lost his ring at home but he started searching for it in the street under the street light. A passer by asked, "What are you searching?"

"My ring," said the man, the man joined him and asked, "Where exactly did you drop it?"

"At home, but it is dark there, so I thought I would search for it in the light." Suraiya, 9 B, Suria High School.

### The Wind And The Sun

Wind one day said to the sun, "I am stronger than you."

"Oh, no," said the Sun, "I am stronger than you."

"Well, let's see who is stronger," said the Wind. "Do you see that man on the road. He has big coat on. Let us make him take it off. If you can make him take his coat off, and I cannot, then you are stronger than I am. If I do so, and you cannot, then I am stronger," he said.

"Very well" said the Sun, "You try first."

The Wind began to blow. It blew and it blew. But he could not make the man take his coat off. When the wind blows it is cold, so the man did not want to take his coat off. "Now you try," said the Wind at last.

The Sun began to shine. It shone brightly. When the sun shines it is hot, so the man took his coat off.

"You see" said the Sun to the Wind, "I am stronger than you."

Tuasima Mayar II A, Rabia Balkhi.

(Continued On Page 4)



## Students Own Column

### Missing Mother

(Continued from page 3)

On mother's day, there comes before us a long parade of memories. We remember patient lessons taught and pride in lessons learnt; we remember cupboards that always held satisfaction when we came home hungry; we remember nights when all were fast asleep but mother was always waiting; we remember picnics and tired returnings when she who had so much more reason to be weary than we, would help us with knotted laces and stubborn buttons, and see us settled to sleep, and then attend to countless household chores before she thought of sleep for herself.

We remember things she gave us which she could not afford for herself, and places she helped us to go to which she couldn't go herself.

We remember cool, clean sheets, hung out in the cutting winter wind, when the hands that hung them out would be blue and aching.

We remember arms held open for us when we were hurt, hopes held high for us when we were discouraged and quiet comfort for our disappointment. We remember sorrows shared and confidences that were always kept. We remember cool quieting hands and comforting looks, encouragement in fevers and illnesses, and tempting foods fixed for us, sleep lost for us, prayer said for us.

All this and much more we remember of mother. And this we would say to you who have mothers with you yet: Do for them now and be to them now what you would wish you had done.

(By Richard L. Evans)  
Selected by Homaira Amis

### Breaking A Walnut

Once a man wanted to break a walnut. He put it on a stone and walnut jumped off. The man said to himself, "See every thing is afraid of death, even a walnut."

By Enayatullah Poyendazadeh.  
11. B. Public Administration  
High School.

### World Briefs

TOKYO, June 20, (AFP)—Indonesia has virtually accepted Japan's proposed economic aid totalling \$80 million this year and \$30 million in later years, sources close to the government reported.

ROME, June 20, (Reuters)—President Giuseppe Saragat is believed to have chosen Christian Democrat Sen. Giovanni Leone to form a minority government as a stop-gap regime during Italy's present political crisis. But left-wing members of the Christian Democratic Party have declared that they will not join the interim government.

PARIS, June 20, (AFP)—Claude Fargot, a left wing candidate for next Sunday's general elections, was rushed to hospital suffering from bruises and shock during the night after a bomb planted in his car exploded as he prepared to drive away from an election meeting in Metz, eastern France.

TEL AVIV, June 20, (AFP)—An Israeli soldier was wounded early Wednesday morning near the Jordanian border when an army half-track struck an anti-vehicle mine near the Pk. settlement an army spokesman announced.

JAKARTA, June 20, (AFP)—President Suharto told his new development cabinet here Wednesday that Indonesia would continue its policy of maintaining good relations with western countries but would avoid political ties.

Addressing the first plenary meeting of the development cabinet, he stressed the assistance the western countries had given to Indonesia in its efforts to stabilise the economy.



#### ARIANA CINEMA:

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#### KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5 and 7 1/2 p.m. Iranian colour film  
**WOMAN CALLED WINE.**

### Wise Man

A man had a habit of talking to himself. Once his neighbour asked him, "Why do you talk to yourself?"

He replied, "Because I like to talk to a wise man and I also like to listen to a wise man."

By Afifa Bader, 9 A, Suria High School.

### Sheilas House

There was a table inside the room. A little girl sat at the table. Her brothers and sisters were sitting near her. There was nothing on the table. A bed stood in the corner of the room. The woman on the bed was Sheila's mother. Her father was not at home. Sheila said, "I hope Father Frost comes here before father." The woman on the bed opened her eyes and said, "I don't think he will come now dear. We must just do without him."

By Seema Afzali, 9 A, Suria High School.

### The Fat Man

Once upon a time, there was a very fat man who wished to see a theatre. He sent his servant to buy two tickets in advance for him. He thought being fat he would be more comfortable if he had two chairs to himself.

As the servant returned he said, "Sir, I bought two tickets for you, but unfortunately I could only get one in the first row and the other in the third row."

By Nazifa 9 B, Suria High School.

### Brandt Reports To Cabinet On Talks With USSR Envoy

BONN, June 20, (Reuters)—West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt said Wednesday he warned the Soviet ambassador in East Berlin that East Germany's latest controls on access to West Berlin threatened efforts to reduce East-West tension. Brandt was reporting to a meeting of the executive of his Social Democratic Party on his surprise talks in East Berlin with Ambassador Piotr Abrassimov.

He said he had informed Abrassimov that the East German controls, imposed last week, were "damaging and a threat to efforts to ease East-West tension."

The foreign minister declined to disclose to reporters any further details of his eight-hour discussions with the Soviet Diplomat.

### Abraham Lincoln

(Continued from page 3)

The man on whom Lincoln came to rely—although not until after Gettysburg—was Ulysses Simpson Grant.

In April, 1865, the Confederate capital of Richmond fell and General Lee, the leader of the Confederate army, was forced to surrender.

This was virtually the end of the war.

The peace which ended the American Civil War should have been a lasting triumph for President Lincoln. But fate decreed otherwise.

On April 14th, 1865, he went to Ford's Theatre, in Washington. A man named John Wilkes Booth managed to enter the box in which the president was sitting and shot Lincoln in the head. Booth escaped from the theatre and went to Virginia. He hid there, in a barn, and was himself shot on April 26th.

Lincoln lived for several hours after the shooting, but he died the next morning, without regaining consciousness.

His death was a great loss to America. Booth was probably mad, but he had been a fanatical supporter of the southern states during the Civil War, and he thought of Lincoln as a tyrant. What he wanted was revenge.

Lincoln is nowadays held up as an example of the poor man's son who made good in spite of the enormous number of things against him. Lincoln certainly did this, but in many ways he was an irresolute man. He seemed to find it difficult, on many occasions, to reach a decision though over the years this handicap lessened.

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### Search For

(Continued From Page 2)  
Christopher Soames, a former cabinet minister and the son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill, accepted the ambassadorship to France after several rebuffs. Humphrey Berkeley, perhaps the most considerable backbencher since World War II, would not have found it easy to be adopted (he has since left the Conservative Party), and Geoffrey Howe, the most intellectually distinguished of the younger Conservatives, is still trying.

Perhaps the most important quality needed to win the nomination for a safe seat is persistence. It is popularly believed that Enoch Powell tried 16 times to be adopted as a candidate before succeeding at Wolverhampton.

The newly-found interest in the mechanics of selection has stimulated a number of ideas for reform: "primary" elections with a period for campaigning, candidates "nominated" by the parliamentary parties themselves, and publicity for every stage in whatever process is adopted. The most practical reform would be to allow all the paid-up members of a constituency party—12,000 in some safe Conservative seats—to choose their candidate from finalists selected by a small committee. Indeed, this method is already being more frequently used.

In the meantime the intrigues, manoeuvres, and surprises of candidate selection will continue to be the subject of plays, books, and newspaper editorials. And yet the fact remains that, there have never been so many people wanting a seat in Parliament as there are today.

FWF

### Move To Abolish House Of Lords Gains Momentum

LONDON, June 20, (AFP)—The left-wing Labour move in the House of Commons to abolish the House of Lords gathered momentum yesterday as 70 Labourites signed a motion to this effect.

The abolition outcry was sparked off by the House of Lords' rejection Tuesday of a government order extending sanctions against Rhodesia. The peers voted 193 against 184.

Spearheading the motion was Scottish member William Hamilton who has long bitterly lambasted some members of the British royal family.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson is expected shortly to decide the means to bring the House of Lords back to reason. He might issue a statement on this matter after a closed session of the Labour party parliamentary group.

Wilson could hold a Sword of Damocles over the House of Lords by threatening more radical reforms than those at present envisaged in cooperation with conservative leaders.

On the other hand, a conservative motion Tuesday in the house of commons asking "the dissolution of parliament" garnered 46 signatures at morning's end.

MANILA, June 20, (AFP)—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations ended a three-day closed conference here Wednesday with an agreement to conduct a joint study on the proposed \$250 million integrated ASEAN shipping line.



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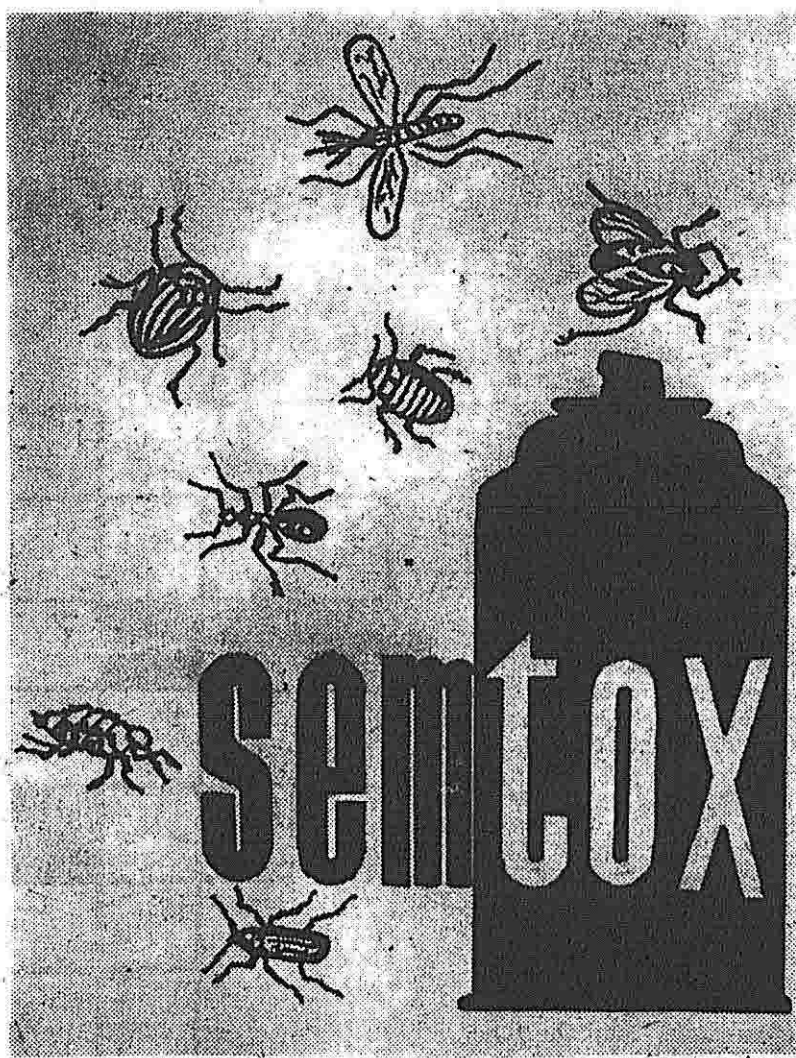
brothers at Sherpur Square

near the German embassy

or P.O.B. 637 Kabul, Afghanistan



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### Scientists Review Physics

(Continued from page 2)

been such enthusiastic leaders of the Centre as Professors Salam and Budini. It was appropriate also to acknowledge the valuable guidance given by the Scientific Council, chaired by Professor Sandoval Vallarta.

It had been a special source of gratification to him to see how successful the Centre had been in meeting the objective of assisting scientists in the developing countries. Of the 600 scientists from 53 countries who had worked there, 200 had come from 34 developing countries.

The Trieste Centre had been instrumental in creating conditions making it less attractive for qualified scientists from developing countries to leave their countries by offering them opportunities to visit the Centre for a short period every year to become acquainted without del-

ay of progress made in their special fields of interest. This had helped to stem some of the brain drain from developing countries.

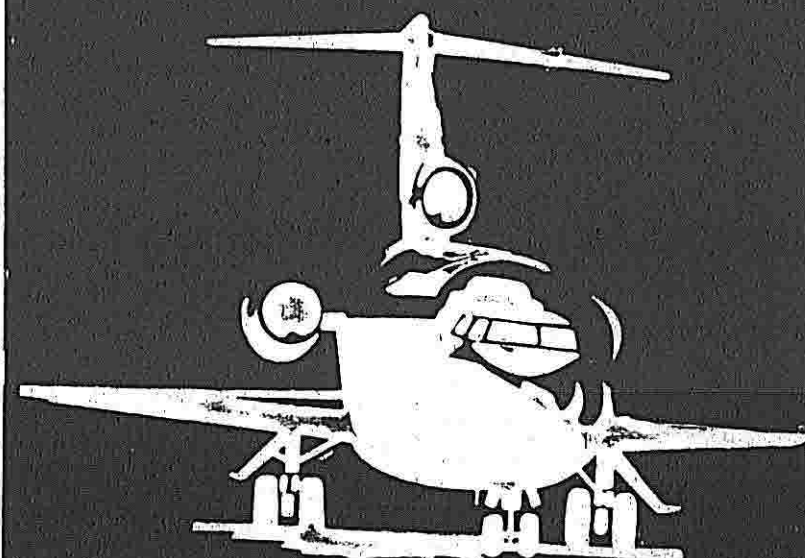
Referring to problems which had been faced, Dr. Eklund said the most difficult had been that of financing the Centre's operations. In spite of the Italian generosity and contributions received, there were still grave difficulties due to inadequate funds. For this reason the Centre might have to curtail severely its operation in the last half of this year owing to lack of funds.

In view of this, they were gratified by UNESCO's interest, which might make it possible to resolve some difficulties from 1970 onwards by UNESCO entering into a full partnership with the Agency in operating the Centre.

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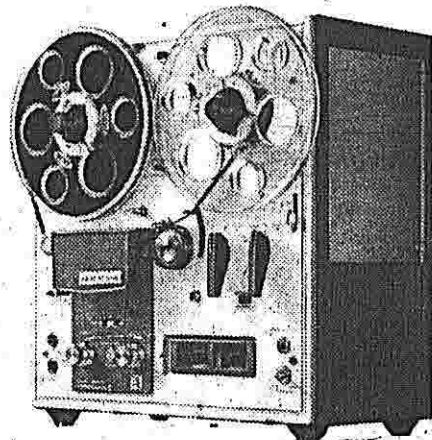
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